

## HUNDREDS TURN OUT TO FUNERAL

Mrs. Lizzie Skipwith and Walter Johnson Buried Side by Side in Grace Church Graveyard.

### BODIES FOUND TOGETHER

Fire in Powhatan May Have Been Incendiary, but Theory Is Not Generally Accepted.

In the presence of nearly every family from miles around the countryside, a congregation so large that the services had to be held out in the open, Mrs. Lizzie Skipwith and Walter N. Johnson, who died in the destruction of Mrs. Skipwith's home, "Northside," early Saturday morning, were buried yesterday afternoon side by side in the churchyard cemetery of Grace Episcopal Church, in Powhatan county, the services being conducted by the rector, Rev. Frank Stringfellow.

Though the coroner's jury, summoned to investigate the cause of the fire, which destroyed the old country mansion, spent many hours in its inquest yesterday morning, examining two witnesses, the origin of the fire has not yet been settled, though the opinion is that it must have started from a lamp in the room of Mrs. Skipwith, on the second floor.

Jenkins Under Suspicion.

One of the principal witnesses examined was a negro named Jenkins, who lives on the place, and who is believed to be a negro fired upon and wounded by Mr. Johnson when someone attempted to rob the henhouse twelve months ago. Jenkins was laid up after the affair, but he attributed his illness to rheumatism. Mr. Johnson was never, however, hurt.

Both bodies were found in the parlor on the first floor. The tragedy of it is that they were only five paces from the door and safety. Either Mr. Johnson must have attempted to rescue Mrs. Skipwith and brought her downstairs, or she had been aroused by flames and had endeavored to both bodies to escape together. The bodies were so charred and blackened that the bodies would have been indistinguishable except by a physician.

Fire Started Near Top.

The inquest was begun at 10:30 o'clock. Commonwealth's Attorney Bonifant helped the coroner in the conduct of the examination, and Captain George N. Skipwith, nephew of Mrs. Skipwith, upon invitation of the attorney, also assisted. Policeman C. M. Johnson, brother of the dead man, was also present.

The blaze was first seen at 12:30 in the morning by one of the negroes in the place. He saw it from his cabin, only fifty yards away, and not waiting to put on his clothes, ran out into the cold night air. One of the walls crumbled in as he rushed out, and he saw that rescue was hopeless. He thought the fire started to be raised from the top of the house, and that originated the theory that it started in Mrs. Skipwith's room. There were no signs of life, and he heard no cries. Other neighbors came later, but only in time to see the old house slowly crumble.

Mr. Johnson was stated, had not been seen since he left a dance a short distance away, where he had escorted his wife. He had said that he would return later, and told a neighbor he was going to put on a clean collar.

Old Man Declined to Swear.

There was a touch of humor in the examination of the coroner in the case of the old man. "Now, you are sworn," said the coroner, and whose hand has been whitened by nearly ninety winters. He refused absolutely to take the oath before the coroner's jury. "Swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," said the coroner, holding up the Bible for him to kiss. The old negro looked away. "Now, you are sworn," said the coroner, and whose hand has been whitened by nearly ninety winters. He refused absolutely to take the oath before the coroner's jury. "Swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," said the coroner, holding up the Bible for him to kiss. The old negro looked away. "Now, you are sworn," said the coroner, and whose hand has been whitened by nearly ninety winters. He refused absolutely to take the oath before the coroner's jury. "Swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," said the coroner, holding up the Bible for him to kiss. The old negro looked away.

Arrests Yesterday.

Eddie Russell, colored, was arrested early yesterday on a charge of dispensing cocaine. He was caught in the downtown district, and several packages of dope were found in his possession.

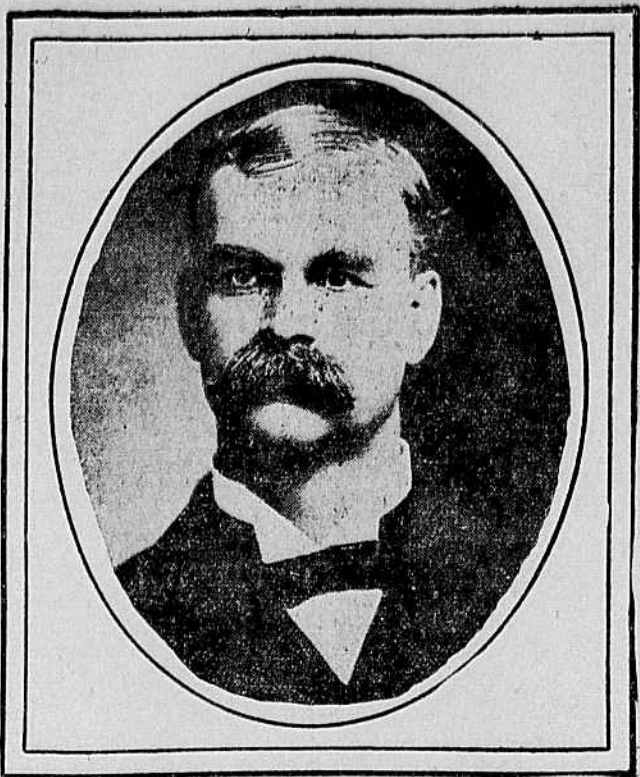
Masie Crawford, colored, was arrested on a charge of interfering with the police.

Four small white boys were arrested on a warrant charging them with breaking a window of an indigent West End citizen. They were enjoying Valentine night.

Westmoreland Club Meeting.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Westmoreland Club will be held to-night at 8:30 o'clock, with the usual supper.

## SPECIAL MASTER IN DEBT CASE



CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD.

## MAY ASK FURTHER DELAY IN STATE DEBT HEARING

Nearly all of the brilliant counsel for both States arrived in the city last night for the hearing of the Virginia-West Virginia debt case, which will come up before Special Master Charles E. Littlefield this morning at 10 o'clock in the court room of the State Corporation Commission. The preliminary hearing was held last June, and the case set for November 16. At that time it was again delayed and docketed for to-day. Assisting Major William A. Anderson, Attorney-General of Virginia, are Major Holmes Conrad, of Winchester; Randolph Harrison, of Lynchburg; and John B. Moon, of Charlottesville. West Virginia's legal representatives are Attorney-General W. G. Conley, of Charleston; John G. Carlisle, of New York; John C. Spooner, of New York; Judge C. E. Hogg, of Morgantown; W. Va.; and Hollahan, McIntire & Matthews, of Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. Littlefield arrived in the city last night.

May Ask Another Delay.

It is understood that, in spite of the time already consumed in the case, counsel for West Virginia will ask for another postponement, claiming that they have been unable to complete certain accounts and that it will take nearly two months to get them into proper shape for the hearing. Ever since the case has been in the hands of Special Master Littlefield, West Virginia has had from five to eight lawyers and accountants working up the accounts and records of the Treasury and the Auditor's offices. When this data is completed it will fully cover the transactions between the two States for a period of more than twenty years.

Counsel for Virginia announce that they are ready with their case, and will urge this morning that the hearing proceed without further delay. Alford, of the Virginia case, has been submitted, and the lawyers are anxious to get through with it. The probabilities are, however, that the West Virginia lawyers will show that they have been unable to collect the necessary data, and that the case will be postponed again for at least two months. It has already been argued three times before the Supreme Court of the United States on one point or another.

This being a controversy between two States, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, and after Special Master Littlefield files his report the decision of the court will be final; there can be no appeal. There are seven different accounts which will have to be considered.

Treat-Enright Dispute May Not Be Finally Settled Until After March 4.

It is practically an assured fact, or at least many of the local Federal officials regard it as such, that no news of the action of officials in Washington relative to the confirmation of Marshal Morgan Treat's appointment of Captain Asa Rogers as chief deputy, to succeed Major M. J. Enright, will be forthcoming before March 4. It is intimated that the delay since December has been occasioned by "red tape" proceedings, and that those advocating Major Enright's cause have succeeded in postponing the final verdict until there is a change in the administration.

Information contained in a dispatch received recently from Washington was to the effect that the claims of Major Enright and Marshal Treat had been placed in the hands of Attorney General Bonifant more than a month ago, but owing to more urgent business he had not had time to pass upon the merits of the Richmond case.

Neither Mr. Treat, Major Enright nor any of their friends will discuss the status of the case for publication, and in Washington specific information is just as hard to procure.

Are Waiting for Taft.

That the action has been postponed until Judge Taft is inaugurated is taken by some to be favorable to the claims of Major Enright and the Lily-White faction of the Republican party, of which he is regarded a leader. Soon after the announcement was made that Captain Rogers had been appointed certain of Major Enright's influential friends went to Washington and saw President Roosevelt, and the friends of Marshal Treat have been equally as active in placing their case before the department.

Two of Marshal Treat's friends went to Washington Friday, and while they refused to state their mission before leaving, and although they declined to discuss the object of their trip with the Washington correspondent of The Times-Dispatch, nevertheless it is safe to conjecture that their efforts were in behalf of the appointment of Captain Rogers, and that the purpose was to have the decision rendered before there is a change in the administration.

Mr. Treat has always expressed himself as confident that his appointment will be confirmed, although he has been unable to explain the protracted delay. Another official says the strong claim Mr. Treat has is the support of the Federal judges, all of whom are said to be with him. Until there is some step taken in Washington the office of chief deputy will remain vacant.

Fire in Barber Shop.

An exploding gas stove early last night caused a small fire in a barber shop at Pine and Main Streets. The department responded promptly, and the damage amounted only to \$5 or \$10.

## CAUGHT WHILE ROBBERING STORE

But Youthful Burglars Escaped by Window, One Shinning Down Two-Story Pipe.

### FOUR BOYS ARE ARRESTED

Cut Window Pane to Enter, Then Cut Open Cash Drawer, Without Finding Money.

Skilfully cutting a small square from a pane of glass in a window on the side, two boys, believed to be Tom Brown and John Golden, yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock broke into the store of Jasper L. Rowe, 28 North Seventh Street, and rifled drawers in every direction. They got nothing except a pack of cigarettes, for Wilbur Quarles, an employee of Mr. Rowe's, scared them off when he went in to see if the gas was on and everything was all right.

As he turned the key in the outside door Mr. Quarles heard a scuffling sound inside, and thought that Mr. Rowe had gone in. As he opened the door, however, he saw two boys run upstairs. The smaller of the two jumped out of the window through which entrance had been effected, and the other climbed from a higher window, skinning down two stories on a pipe.

The robbery was reported to the police, and about two hours later an officer of the First District arrested two boys—Willie Brown and Frank McCarty—on suspicion, as they were walking down Broad Street.

Both were taken into the store, where they could not be absolutely identified by Mr. Quarles and where both denied their guilt. The Brown boy, the older of the two, seemed not to care, for earlier experiences with the police have hardened him into a fine degree of nonchalance. The McCarty was scared, and when he saw the police he kept back the tears. The arrest of these two, led, however, it is believed to the apprehension later of the real criminals, Tom Brown, brother of the other Brown boy, and John Golden, both of whom have also been arrested in connection with the robbery.

Close scrutiny of the store—a wholesale cigar and tobacco shop—showed that the burglars had worked with great care. The window through which they entered is located on the north side of the store, about twelve feet from the ground, and is approachable only from the Sixth Street end of the alley. The hole cut in the window was just at the top and was only about two inches square. The upper sash was lowered, giving the boys just enough room to climb through.

Found Cashdrawer.

They went to the cashdrawer, but found it empty, for Mr. Rowe had deposited all his money in a bank Saturday afternoon. They also opened the desk drawer, using a knife to cut out the lock. That was also empty. Then they went into the storeroom, and it was while they were in there that they were surprised.

Mr. Quarles claimed them a block or so, but lost them on Sixth Street. One of the boys is believed to be the same who came into the store Saturday afternoon and asked for work. He looked about him carefully while in the store, gazing particularly at the window. At that time Mr. Rowe was counting his money, preparatory to taking it to the bank.

The four were locked up in the First Police Station. The first two arrested will probably be used as witnesses against the others.

TOOK BANNER DOWN

Police Arrest Him on Charge of Stealing Tobacco and Tinware.

Sunny Banner—not tri-colored, but plain black—was arrested yesterday because Mansfield Reed said that Sunny Banner was a thief. He was caught with a pair of shoes, a top piece and a shirt.

Then Mansfield himself fell into trouble, for along came William Banner, who said that Sunny Banner was a thief. He stated that he allowed Mansfield to sleep in his house, and that, like the proverbial snake, he came back to life in a man's house, returned in gratitude for the courtesy. Reed arose, and in the morning before nine o'clock, Banner declared that he was in the house with his four greenbacks.

Hear Burglary To-Day.

The board of engineers to whom was referred the various contests of award of the contract for the settling basin flume will hear Colonel G. E. Burdett, whose plans were mislaid before and not considered the engineers, this morning. The Committee on Water will be called together as soon as the engineers are ready to report.

Other meetings scheduled for tonight are the regular sessions of the Committee on Light and Relief of the Poor. The Light Committee will receive a report from Superintendent Knowles on the recent collapse of the wall of a new building at the gas works, and consider what action, if any, is necessary in the premises.

Meetings for to-morrow night include Streets, Street Cleaning and Finance.

Hospitals Ask Relief.

In the Finance Committee a public hearing will be given to a number of well-known citizens who have petitioned the various hospitals of the city. It is contended that the hospitals are each conducting a large charity work, which has now grown to be beyond their means, and as the so-called "City Hospital" is so far but little more than a ward or wing of the almshouse, it is urged that pending the erection of an adequate city hospital the municipality must aid the other hospitals in carrying for public cases. The Memorial Hospital, Retreat and Sheltering Arms Hospitals last year gave over a 10,000 days of free treatment at an estimated cost of \$20,000. The Finance Committee has agreed to hear representatives of the board of visitors of the different institutions now doing a private charity work to see what solution of the problem can be reached. It is not the intention of the hospitals to abandon charity work, but merely to limit it hereafter to what their income will allow, and the city must make some provision for the care of other cases as they arise.

## GET AMUSEMENTS AT EXPENSE OF MORALS

Dr. Ramsay Declares in Sermon That Theatres Are an Everlasting Source of Evil.

### RUN MERELY TO MAKE MONEY

Quotes Great Players and Playwrights Who Deplored Sinister Influence.

Discussing the theatre in a sermon at the Grace Street Baptist Church last night, Rev. D. M. Ramsay, D. D., scored the stage and its actors, and declared that the theatre is a source of evil to the present time. Though older than civilization itself, he said, it has always been considered a source of evil. He quoted from Plutarch concerning the character of the stage in the days when the Grecian classics were being played, at which he reminded his congregation that they were far better in every respect than any of the modern productions.

Aside from occasional "benefits" for worthy causes and certain influences for good that some plays carry with them incidentally, he saw no good in them. With the argument narrowed down to the main consideration, he said that the great excuse for the existence of the theatre is that the pay is good. The patrons, in his opinion, get their amusement at the expense of their morals. Moreover, says Dr. Ramsay, there seems little chance either to elevate the stage or to do away with its evils. For those who would escape its influences there is nothing to do but to keep away. Dr. Ramsay said in part:

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."—1 Thess., v. 2.

This letter to the Thessalonians is the oldest book of the New Testament, and was written probably something like twenty years after the crucifixion of our Lord; therefore some time before the gospels were committed to writing. Hence from the outset Christianity imposed the obligation of discriminating thought and independence of action. Let us exercise the principle laid down by Paul in studying the theatre to-night. The task is a hard one, for we are not to agree upon this subject. If we must approach this discussion with reverence, we must approach it with a reverence that is not a reverence for the theatre, but a reverence for the principles of civilization. She has witnessed the birth of nations and been present at their funerals. None more traveled than she. From country to country she has journeyed, laughing at the follies of nations now dead, making sport of kings and queens in their pictured tombs, or shedding tears over their tales of woe. In an honest effort to obey the injunction of our text, we shall ask three or four questions.

What Is the Theatre?

Let the first question be: What is the theatre? It is not a school where the minds of the young are trained. It may impart some information, but it cannot be said to train the mind. A man might attend a theatre all the days of his life and vanity, and at the end of it, an uneducated man, he would say with the preacher, "I have seen the theatre, but I have not learned anything."

Second, Theatre-going is condemned by the spirit and principles of the Bible. Let me briefly give three reasons for eschewing the theatre. First, it leads the young astray. It is the young for the most part who attend the theatre. This is not the period of their lives when they are to be subjected to suggestive and alluring temptations. Judge Bulstrode, of Middlesex county, England, in which county is the city of London, gave it to the jury as his opinion that one playhouse in a single year ruins more souls than fifty of the usher would save. "This way to the pit," the usher was shouting at the door of a theatre. A young man heard it and the other meaning of the word sent him away trembling to seek a better life.

Second, Theatre-going is condemned by the spirit and principles of the Bible. Let me briefly give three reasons for eschewing the theatre. First, it leads the young astray. It is the young for the most part who attend the theatre. This is not the period of their lives when they are to be subjected to suggestive and alluring temptations. Judge Bulstrode, of Middlesex county, England, in which county is the city of London, gave it to the jury as his opinion that one playhouse in a single year ruins more souls than fifty of the usher would save. "This way to the pit," the usher was shouting at the door of a theatre. A young man heard it and the other meaning of the word sent him away trembling to seek a better life.

Third, Remember the Christian's Influence. Soul-saving Christians do not go to the playhouse. "Behind these curtains lies Sodom," said a converted actor to Dr. Cuyler. We have but one life to live, let us live that one right. We shall die but once in this world. Let that death be right.

READY FOR THE BALL

German Societies Anticipate a Fine Time on Wednesday Night.

Committeemen Lyman, Illig and Battig, who have in hand the arrangements for the masquerade ball to be given at Masonic Temple on Wednesday night, have completed all preliminary work. They say that the ball will prove one of the most enjoyable even given by the German societies. It is stated that there will be many unique and quaint costumes in evidence.

PAPAL SECRETARY SENDS HIS THANKS

Assistance to Italian Earthquake Sufferers Is Appreciated by Roman Church.

The amount collected some weeks ago throughout the Catholic churches in this diocese for the relief of the victims of the Italian earthquake, and sent to Italy from Washington by the apostolic delegate, was \$1,200. Rev. Bishop Van de Vyver has received letters of thanks from His Excellency, Monsignor Falconio, the apostolic delegate to the United States, in both of which letters the people of Virginia are lauded for their humane and generous charity in the part they have played in relieving the sufferings of the unfortunate victims of overwhelming disaster.

Collections for the same worthy end were taken up in all the Catholic churches of the world shortly after the calamity. It will be recalled also that when news first came of the earthquake to Rome His Holiness at once donated \$200,000 for the relief of the sufferers. A short time afterwards he augmented this amount by a second like sum.

The striking manner in which the nation of the world, regardless of race or religion, have rendered prompt and generous assistance to the victims of the earthquake is a but a forcible evidence of the existing bond of sympathy which, in times of such terrible disaster, has together the members of the human race.

Now, in the light of all this history, does it not seem best for us and our children to find our amusement elsewhere? It begins to look now as if some of our modern Christian cities might attain to the excellence of ancient pagan cities if our moral evolution continues long enough. Now we are ready for the third question.

What Shall We Do With It?

What shall we do with the theatre? Shall we embrace the theatre as it is? Some affirm that the better class of theatres are not in anywise immoral. One writer says that the plays of late in New York City are not objectionable on ethical grounds. On the other hand, Dr. J. M. Buckley, a prominent editor and author, examined seventy of the best plays that had been put on the boards in that city for three years. He published the result of his examination in the North American Review. He found three of the number unobjectionable, but these were of low literary merit, and drew small audiences. More than fifty were to be condemned for their profanity, obscenity and vicious sentiments. He found some of them to present with commendation the sins of infidelity, adultery, murder, remarriage and the subsequent reappearance of the first wife to die in the house of her former husband. It is interesting and instructive to know what leading actors and actresses have to say of the morals of the theatre. Dumas wrote "Camille," said to a friend, "You do not take your daughter to see my play. You are right. Let me say once for all, you must not take your daughter to the theatre. It is not merely work that is immoral, it is the place."

Edwin Booth, in a letter to the Christian Union (newspaper), said, "I never permit my wife or daughter to witness a play without previously ascertaining its character." Macready said, "None of my children shall witness a play, even if it were one of my visiting connection with actors and actresses." Mrs. Siddons said of the stage, "It is a business unworthy of a woman." You know how Jenny Lind sat one evening with Bible in hand looking at the sunset and said, "I left the theatre to see the sunset. I have not forgotten the strong language of Mary Anderson on leaving the stage and how no sum of money could tempt her back."

Small Hope of Reformation.

A final question. Shall we try to reform the theatre? Many hopes have been cherished that this end may be compassed. I myself once indulged that hope, but broader experience has led to the conviction that the stage is a business unworthy of a woman. In the colonies there were many Sunday laws, but one of the first laws passed by the British Parliament was to abolish them. When the church leaves its sphere of saving men and goes to the state for help it takes the same stand Peter took when he raised his command to the arm of flesh to protect religion. When a government undertakes to make religious laws it must necessarily enter the realm of consciousness.

Which Day Is Sunday?

"Why, if Sunday laws are passed, can't Congress make laws relative to baptism and the Lord's supper, and laws to punish covetousness? It all devolves upon which day is Sunday, and then it has entered upon a religious subject. The first Sunday law was made by Constantine, in which he said the trades people must rest on that day, but he allowed agriculturists to work as usual. It was the pagan law, but afterwards embraced Christianity for political reasons.

"It was issued to protect the day of the Sun, dedicated as a day of worship. This day was later adopted by the Catholic Church. Then, as Protestantism arose and increased in power, it did not return to the apostolic standard. Sunday was ordained with the pagan Constantine, and are unworthy of this country.

"When the Protestant churches met in federation in Philadelphia, in December, that body put itself on record as in favor of Sunday laws. When we see representatives of 18,000,000 communicants trying to influence the state, we can see how powerful is the incentive in favor of Sunday legislation. In the Philadelphia convention an amendment was offered that nothing in the resolution should interfere with the liberties of those who observe the seventh day; but it was defeated.

No Religious Liberty.

"So they did not pass anything to grant religious liberty to any one else. You can see that with such powerful influences the day is not far distant when legislation will be made restricting the religious rights of all. In the history of the government only once has Congress passed a Sunday law until in recent years, and not until its last session did the Senate sanction its passage.

There is \$1,000 in Kansas City to any man who finds a text in the Bible giving authority for the observance of the first day of the week. This offer is made by Priest Enright, of the Catholic Church. If any of you care to make \$1,000, now is your chance. The amount would come in well during these hard times.

"I trust we will all look with alarm upon any step to unite the church and state," he said in conclusion. "I trust you will all heed the warning." Mr. House will discuss each Sunday night some problem before the world which is dealt with in the Bible.

GOING TO INAUGURAL

Richmond Militia to Be Well Represented in Washington on March 4.

Richmond is to be well represented in the inaugural parade in Washington on March 4. In addition to the Blues, it is now practically assured that the Richmond companies of the First Regiment will make the trip. An appeal is being made to the citizens and business men of the city, and they are responding with a generosity which shows they take pride in their local military. For some time it was doubtful, owing to the exorbitant price charged for quarters in the national capital, that the regiment would go. A committee was appointed, however, to solicit aid. The committee was successful, and the regiment is going with the most gratifying success. A meeting of the officers' association was held Friday night, the most largely attended and one of the most enthusiastic in its history, at which the Washington trip was discussed at length and the minutely considered. There will be a special meeting of the association to-night, when it is expected the matter will be finally decided.

## PAGAN INVENTED THE SUNDAY LAW

Seventh Day Adventist Says Protestants Would Deny Religious Liberty to His People.

### DECLARES IT IS UNWORTHY

Rev. House Tells Congregation That Church Has No Right to Dictate to State.

"Sunday Laws Unconstitutional and Unchristian." With this as his theme, and part of the twenty-first verse of the twenty-second chapter of St. Matthew, "Then saith He unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's," as his text, Rev. B. L. House, pastor of the congregation of Seventh Day Adventists, last night proclaimed that the Congress of the United States, in making Sunday laws, was sanctioning principles which had their origin with the pagan Constantine, Emperor of the Roman Empire.

"Sunday laws have driven hundreds of men to the chain gangs, and there many have died," he said in the course of his sermon. "They worked on Sunday, but this did not indicate that they had done any wrong. This subject is receiving attention throughout the United States.

"We find those in favor of Sunday laws and those opposed to them. Opponents and advocates are found in legislative halls, on the benches in our courts, and among lawyers and business men. We say such laws are unconstitutional and unchristian, and this shows where we stand.

Motive Not Selfish.

"It may be thought our motive is selfishness, but we study from a standpoint of principle, and there are many reasons why we can say this. Our Sunday laws are a violation of the Christian law of civil government in the words of our text."

The minister read from the first amendment to the Constitution, "Congress must make no law respecting an establishment of religion." "We believe Sunday as it is today is a religious institution," continued Mr. House, "and if Congress passes a Sunday law it will have violated the Constitution, and the principles laid down by Christ."

"Sunday law is contrary to God and government. This country was first founded upon true religious principles. In the colonies there were many Sunday laws, but one of the first laws passed by the British Parliament was to abolish them. When the church leaves its sphere of saving men and goes to the state for help it takes the same stand Peter took when he raised his command to the arm of flesh to protect religion. When a government undertakes to make religious laws it must necessarily enter the realm of consciousness.

Which Day Is Sunday?

"Why, if Sunday laws are passed, can't Congress make laws relative to baptism and the Lord's supper, and laws to punish covetousness? It all devolves upon which day is Sunday, and then it has entered upon a religious subject. The first Sunday law was made by Constantine, in which he said the trades people must rest on that day, but he allowed agriculturists to work as usual. It was the pagan law, but afterwards embraced Christianity for political reasons.

"It was issued to protect the day of the Sun, dedicated as a day of worship. This day was later adopted by the Catholic Church. Then, as Protestantism arose and increased in power, it did not return to the apostolic standard. Sunday was ordained with the pagan Constantine, and are unworthy of this country.

"When the Protestant churches met in federation in Philadelphia, in December, that body put itself on record as in favor of Sunday laws. When we see representatives of 18,000,000 communicants trying to influence the state, we can see how powerful is the incentive in favor of Sunday legislation. In the Philadelphia convention an amendment was offered that nothing in the resolution should interfere with the liberties of those who observe the seventh day; but it was defeated.

No Religious Liberty.

"So they did not pass anything to grant religious liberty to any one else. You can see that with such powerful influences the day is not far distant when legislation will be made restricting the religious rights of all. In the history of the government only once has Congress passed a Sunday law until in recent years, and not until its last session did the Senate sanction its passage.

There is \$1,000 in Kansas City to any man who finds a text in the Bible giving authority for the observance of the first day of the week. This offer is made by Priest Enright, of the Catholic Church. If any of you care to make \$1,000, now is your chance. The amount would come in well during these hard times.

"I trust we will all look with alarm upon any step to unite the church and state," he said in conclusion. "I trust you will all heed the warning." Mr. House will discuss each Sunday night some problem before the world which is dealt with in the Bible.

GOING TO INAUGURAL

Richmond Militia to Be Well Represented in Washington on March 4.

Richmond is to be well represented in the inaugural parade in Washington on March 4. In addition to the Blues, it is now practically assured that the Richmond companies of the First Regiment will make the trip. An appeal is being made to the citizens and business men of the city, and they are responding with a generosity which shows they take pride in their local military. For some time it was doubtful, owing to the exorbitant price charged for quarters in the national capital, that the regiment would go. A committee was appointed, however, to solicit aid. The committee was successful, and the regiment is going with the most gratifying success. A meeting of the officers' association was held Friday night, the most largely attended and one of the most enthusiastic in its history, at which the Washington trip was discussed at length and the minutely considered. There will be a special meeting of the association to-night, when it is expected the matter will be finally decided.